WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE

Carteret County North Carolina

August 1985

RECOMMENDATION

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE 2,990-ACRE SHACKLEFORD BANKS OF CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS (WITH APPROXIMATELY 2 ACRES AS POTENTIAL WILDERNESS). IT IS FURTHEP RECOMMENDED THAT THE LEGISLATION DESIGNATING SHACKLEFORD BANKS INCLUDE A SPECIAL PROVISION AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO DECLARE WILDERNESS ESTABLISHED ON THE POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS WHEN ALL USES ON THOSE LANDS PRCHIBITED BY THE WILDERNESS ACT HAVE CEASED AND THE LANDS ARE FOUND SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS STATUS.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1974, the Secretary of the Interior was directed by Public Law 93-477 to review Cape Lookout National Seashore for wilderness suitability. He was to do this in accord with the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577), and his recommendations were to be reported to the President who would in turn advise the Congress.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 created a National Wilderness Preservation System to be made up of federally owned lands designated by Congress. The intent was to "secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." Congressional designation of each specific wilderness area is required to prevent the piecemeal erosion of wilderness values as a result of the day to-day pressures and requirements which face federal land managers. The act also ensures public review of the designation process.

The Wilderness Act defines wilderness:

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is . . . an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is . . . an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

The Wilderness Act prohibits certain uses in wilderness areas, stating that commercial enterprise, permanent or temporary roads not "necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area," motor vehicles, motorboats, and o'..er forms of mechanical transport are incompatible with wilderness.

SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS SUITABILITY STUDY AND PROPOSAL

Overview

All areas within the seashore boundary proposed for Federal ownership--18,400 acres of emergent land--were studied for wilderness suitability. Determination of suitability was based on how a given area's resources and objectives relate to the intent and criteria of the Wilderness Act. Because wilderness suitability was considered when the seashore's general management plan was developed, the results of the wilderness study and the plan are consistent.

Shackleford Banks

Shackleford Banks is a barrier island lying approximately two miles from the mainland. The island contains 2,990 acres of emergent land, configured and situated to make practicable its preservation in its natural condition. It is accessible only by boat. Undulating high dunes and maritime forest enhance both the feeling of remoteness and the opportunities for solitude. All the island is scenic. Visitors disperse along the island on foot to fish, beachcomb, swim, picnic, hike, backpack, and camp. Natural processes dominate. The power of the ocean is always evident from the sound of the surf, and the dynamism of the island is emphasized by deposits and traces from past storm overwash. Studying the island environment and associated geological features and processes is of increasing interest to scientists and educators. These attributes--remoteness, scenic beauty, and natural conditions -- are in contrast to other neighboring coastal islands that are easily accessible, more heavily used and are undergoing development. The island was once inhabited; however, developments have all disappeared except for more recent minor structures and remnants of cemeteries.

The island is entirely federally owned. Two former owners have retained 25-year rights of use and occupancy on a combined total of approximately 2 acres. As rights of use and occupancy expire, all structures will be removed. Cemeteries will be managed in a way that is both compatible with natural values and sensitive to the memory of those buried.

Visitors will arrive by ferry at a small development enclave (less than 1 acre) on the east end. Development will consist of a dock and an orientation sign. Private boats may continue to land anywhere along the shoreline where they can gain access except in any areas that may be restricted because of resource damage. Private land vehicles will not be allowed. Toilets will be placed to provide for sanitation where required. In emergencies involving resource protection and human safety, the firk Service may use motorized equipment when administratively determined to be required.

Core Banks and Portsmouth Island

The general management plan calls for most of Core Banks and Portsmouth Island to be managed as natural zone; however, four sites of park development, historic, and special-use zones will have permanent improvements or human habitation. Regulated vehicle use will continue to be allowed in authorized corridors along these islands and will intrude on the solitude of visitors. Core Banks and Portsmouth Island are therefore unsuitable for wilderness.

East Harkers Island Administrative Site

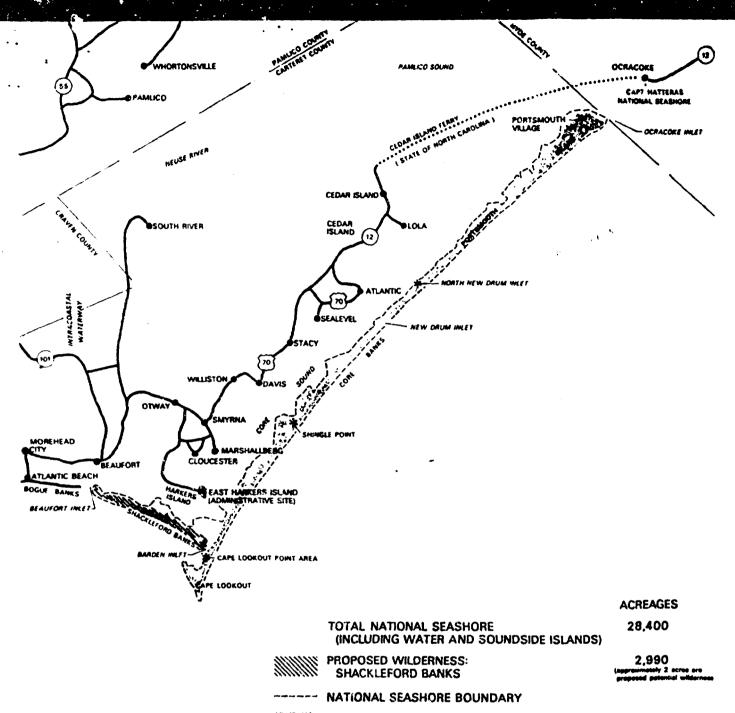
The administrative site on Harkers Island is not suitable for wilderness designation because of development, insufficient size, close proximity to privately owned developed land, and the lack of opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Following a series of public workshops, the release of an environmental assessment on general management plan alternatives and the wilderness study was announced in the <u>Federal Register</u> in April 1978. Due to significant public interest, a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement was published in the <u>Federal Register</u> in August 1978.

In May 1980, the National Fark Service distributed to the public the <u>Draft General Management Plan/Wilderness Study/Development Concept Plan for Cape Lookout National Seashore and its companion Draft Envrionmental Impact Statement.</u> The general management plan proposed 12,990 acres of the national seashore as wilderness, or 71 percent of the seashore's 18,400 acres of emergent land. This included virtually all of Shackleford Banks (2,990 acres) and 10,000 acres of Core Banks and Portsmouth Island. The established use of off-road vehicles would have been discontinued except in a 5,000-acre zone in southern Core Banks, and overnight accommodations on Core Banks would have been removed. Alternatives were to designate no wilderness; designate only Shackleford Banks as wilderness; and designate 17,990 acres as wilderness, excluding only development zones.

The general management plan proposal and its alternatives were commented on at public hearings in September 1980 and by written responses (see "Hearing Officer's Report" in appendix). After considering all comments and reassessing impacts on the human environment, especially on the established recreational use of the national seashore, the Park Service decided to continue to allow the restricted and regulated use of vehicles on Core Banks and Portsmouth Island and to provide overnight accommodations on Core Banks. These provisions were incorporated into the 1982 General Management Plan for Cape Lookout National Seashore (Record of Decision, 1983), thus making Core Banks and Portsmouth Island unsuitable for wilderness. As a result, the original wilderness proposal was no longer viable, nor was the alternative of designating the entire national seashore as wilderness. The Park Service reassessed wilderness designation and made a new proposal. Due to the nature of the new wilderness proposal and its limited impact on the human environment, and due to the length of time that had elapsed since the release of the initial proposal to the public, the 1984 Environmental Assessment for Wilderness-Suitability Study and Proposal (with addendum) was released which proposed wilderness for Shackleford Banks only. Public comment on this document and its addendum showed no controversy, and analysis revealed the proposal would cause no significant impact and that therefore an environmental impact statement would not be required.



NATURAL ZONE

NOTE BOUNDARY FOR PROPOSED WILDERNESS IS MEAN HIGH WATER LINE

DEVELOPMENT ZONE





PROPOSED WILDERNESS CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PAIN SERVICE

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ON MICROFILM

CONCLUSION

Based on the criteria in the Wilderness Act of 1964, all of Shackleford Banks except approximately 2 acres where former owners have retained rights of use and occupancy meets the criteria for designation as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The 2 acres qualify as potential wilderness additions.

Shackleford Banks is an undeveloped area on which natural processes prevail; it gives the feeling of remoteness and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation; it is of sufficient sizer-as an offshore island without road access-to be preserved unimpaired; and it possesses ecological, educational, scenic, historic, and scientific values. Public response to preservation of Shackleford Banks as wilderness is supportive.

The approved general management plan for the seashore places Shackleford Banks in the natural zone except for a small development site at the eastern end. Therefore, whether designated wilderness or not, Shackleford will be managed almost entirely as an undeveloped natural area where only traditional and compatible recreational uses will be allowed, thus ensuring preservation of natural and scenic values. However, changes in management could be effected administratively by revision of the general management plan. Designation as wilderness would provide legislative prohibition against future development, or other man-made intrusions on the natural environment.

Accordingly, the National Park Service recommends that Shackleford Banks be designated as wilderness (excepting the 2 acres of potential wilderness and the development site). The Service also recommends that the Secretary be given the authority to declare wilderness established on the potential wilderness additions when all uses on those lands prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased and the lands are found suitable for wilderness status.

Another special provision in the legislation is recommended to allow the National Park Service to manage the herd of horses in the same manner as wildlife is managed in other units of the National Park System.

All other areas within the seashores are unsuitable for wilderness designation. Traditional uses in these areas by offroad vehicles and developments for overnight user-both of which will be continued--are incompatible with wilderness values.

Director, National Park Service

Date

Appendix A

Federal Register Notice of Public Hearing on Wilderness Study

Federal Register / Vol. 45, No. 150 / Friday, August 1, 1980

(MCT DEB 80-44)

51290

Availability of Draft Environmental Statement on Proposed General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan and Wilderness Study and Public Hearings Regarding the Wilderness Study/General Management Plan-Development Concept Plan, Cape Lookout National Seashors, N.C.

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the interior has prepared a Draft Environmental Statement on the proposed General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan and Wilderness Study for Cape Lookout National Sesshore, North Saroline.

The statement discusses proposals for the management and public use of Cape Lookout National Seashore.

Writen and oral comments on the Environmental Statement are invited and will be accepted at the public hearings. Ir addition, written comments will be received by the Superintendent. Cape Lookout National Seashore. P.O. Box 690, Beaufort, North Carolina 28516: 2nd by the Regional Director, Southcast Region. National Park Service, 73 Spring Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, until October 13. Copies of the documents will be available at the addresses mentioned above as well as from the Superintendent, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 673, Manteo. North Carolina 27954.

The U.S. Department of the Interior has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 as amended by Executive Order 11849, and OMB Circular A-107.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1984 (78 Stat. 890), and in accordance with Departmental procedures as identified in 43 CFR 19.5 that public

hearings will be held at the foll twing locations and times for the purpose of receiving comments and suggestions as to the suitability of lands within Cape Lookout National Seashore for designation is wilderness.

September 8, 1980, at 7 p.m.—Au literium.

North Caroline Department of

Transportation Building (located at corner
of Wilmington Street and Morgan Avenue).

Raintgh, North Carolina.

September 10, 1980, at 7 p.m.—Greenville Moose Lodge, Farmville Highway, West End Circle, Greenville, North Caroline. September 11, 1980, at 7 p.m.—Harkers Island Elementary School (Gymnasium), Harkers Island, North Carolina.

A packet containing a preliminary wilderness study report may be obtained from the Superintendent. Cape Lookout National Seashore, telephone (919) 728-2121, or from the Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, telephone (404) 221-4465, at the addresses listed above.

The preliminary wilderness study report and a map of the areas studied for their suitability or nonsuitability as wilderness is available for review at the locations noted above and in Room 1210 of the U.S. D. partment of the interior Building at 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Interested individuals, representatives of organizations and public officials are invited to express their views in person at the aforementioned public hearings, provided they notify the Hearing Officer in advance of the hearing at which they desire to appear. Those not wishing to appear in person may submit written attements on the wilderness study report to the Hearing Officer for inclusion in the official record which will be held open for written statements until October 13, 1980. The Hearing Officer may be reached by writing or telephoning the Superintendent, Cape Lookout National Seashore.

Time limitations may make it necessary to limit the length of oral presentations and to restrict to one person the presentation made in behavior of an organization. An oral estatement may, however, he supplemented by a more complete written statement that may be submitted to the Hearing Officer at the time of presentation of the oral statement.

Written statements presented in person at the hearings will be considered for inclusion in the transcribed hearing record. However, all meterials presented at the hearing shall be subject to a determination by the Hearing Officer that they are appropriate for inclusion in the hearing record. To the extent that time is swallable after presentation of oral statements by those who have given the required advance notice, the Hearing Officer will give others present an opportunity to be heard.

After an explanation of the preliminary wilderness study report and General Management Plan/
Development Concept Plan by a representative of the National Park Service, the Hearing Officer macfar as possible, will adhere to the following order in calling for the presentation of oral statements.

1. Governor of the state or his representative.

2 Members of Congress.

3. Members of the State Legislature.
4. Official representatives of the counties in which the national seashors

is located.

8. Officials of other Federal agencies or public bodies.

6. Organizations in alphabetical order.

 Individuals in alphabetical order.
 Others not giving advance notice, to the extent there is remaining time.

Detect July 21, 1980. James H. Rothleeberger, Special Accident to Assistant Secretary of

\$70 Date (\$1-27-10) Find (1-47-40) SHO and \$10-40-40

Appendix B: Hearing Officer's Report

Public Hearing Logistics

Four public hearings on the proposal to establish two wildcrness units within Cape Lookout National Seashore were held in North Carolina on successive evenings between September 8 and 11, 1980. The hearing officer was Paul C. Swartz, Chief, Planning Services Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, GA 30303. Proceedings of each hearing were recorded by employees of Court Reporting Services, P.O. Box 1729, Raleigh, NC 27602.

The hearings started about 7 p.m. and concluded by 9:30 p.m. each night. An introductory statement by the hearing officer was followed by an explanation of the preliminary wilderness proposal by W. Drew Chick, Jr., planning team captain, stationed at the National Park Service's Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado. The hearing at Greensboro (September 8) was held in Sternberger Auditorium, Guilford College, 5800 West Friendly Avenue. About 200 persons attended with 22 making graf statements. At Raleigh (September 9), the hearing took place in the auditorium of the Department of Transportation Building, Wilmington Street and Morgan Avenue. There were about 100 persons in attendance of whom 18 presented their views. The scene of the hearing in Greenville (September 10) was the Moose Lodge on Farmville Highway. There were about 70 people in the audience and 15 persons spoke. In the gymnasium of Harkers Island Elementary School (September 11), about 225 persons attended and 24 made comments. Some people made identical or similar statements at more than one hearing. The court reporters were Ann H. Trammell in Greensboro, Christine M. Taylor, CVR, in Raleigh, and Edith B. Chiavatti in both Greenville and Harkers Is: nd.

Anaylsis of the Record of Public Hearings and Written Responses

Two interrelated issues dominated the public comment on the National Park Service's wilderness proposal: the extent of widlerness designation and the need for continued use of motorized vehicles for surf fishing on Core Banks/Portsmouth Island.

The National Marine Fisheries Service and the Cartaret County Environmental Resources Commission were the only public agencies that supported the preliminary wilderness proposal. Twenty-four private organizations supported the proposal, including the Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Barrier Islands Coalition, Coast Alliance, National Parks and Conservation Association, Natural Resources Defense Council, and The Conservation Council of North Carolina. Additionally 198 individuals and 12 petitioners (1 petition) favored the proposal. The Wilderness Society suggested enlarging Unit 2 by extending the boundary south on Core Banks from Shingle Point to the North Carolina pipeline easement. More wilderness was also favored by 7 individuals and 37 petitioners (1 petition). Other respondents favored less wilderness. Those endorsing wilderness designation only for Unit 1 (Shackleford Banks) included 4 state agencies, 4 private organizations, 25 individuals, and 14,343

petitioners (3 petitions). Those endorsing wilderness desingation only for Shackleford Banks and North New Drum inlet included 1 private organization, 2 individuals, and 6 petitioners (1 petition). No wilderness was endorsed by 6 private organizations, 6 individuals, and 8 petitioners (1 petition). A tabular summary of the responses follows.

Summary of Responses Received on Wilderness

Recommendation	Public Agencies	Private Organizations	Individuals	Petitions (Signatures)	Total
National Park Service proposal	2	24	198	1 (12)	225
More wilderness		1	7	1 (37)	9
Less wilderness	4	5	27	4 (14,349)	40
No wilderness		6	6	1 (8)	13
Totals	6	36	238	7 (14,406)	287

The related NPS proposal to eliminate use of private motorized vehicles for surf fishing along Core Banks/Portsmouth Island was endorsed by 2 public agencies, 26 private organizations, 304 individuals, and 57 petitioners (3 petitions). Five public agencies, 25 private organizations, 144 individuals, and 14,357 petitioners (5 petitions) opposed this proposal. The agencies in apposition were the North Carolina Office of Marine Affairs, Coastal Resources Commission, Marine Fisheries commission, and Office of Regulatory Relations, and the Carteret County Board of Commissioners. Among the private organizations opposing this proposal were the united Mobile Sports Fishermen and their affiliates, three Beach Buggy Associations, North Carolina Wildlife Federation, Virginia Association of Four-Wheel-Drive Clubs, Outer Banks Preservation Association, and Mercer County Anglers Association. A tabular summary of those commenting on the use of private motorized vehicles follows.

Summary of Responses Recieved on Use of Policies Motorized Vehicles

Recommendation	Public Agencies	Private Organizations	Individuals	Petitions (Signatures)	Total
Against private vehicle use	2	26	304	3 (57)	335
For private vehicle use	5	25 ——	144	5 (14,357)	179
Totals	7	51	448	8 (14,414)	514

Disposition of Hearing Record and Written Responses

The official record, including transcripts of the four public hearings and letters received by the national seashore, the Southeast Regional Office, and the Washington Office of the National Park Service, plus some addressed to members of Congress and forwarded to the National Park Service, has been assembled and is available for review in the Washington Office.

Hearing Officer

Appendix C: Government Agency Response

Comments on the Environmental Assessment for Wilderness Suitability Study and Proposal were received from the following agencies and Congressional delegates:

United States Congressional Representatives
Congressman Walter B. Jones
Federal Agencies
Environmental Protection Agency
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
Department of Transportation
North Carolina State Agencies
Department of Cultural Resources
Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
Department of Administration

Copies of letters received are enclosed.

AGRICULTURE

ERCHANT MARINE AND FIRMERIES

TELEPHONE. CODE 202: 225-3101

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, B.C. 20515

June 20, 1984

Mr. Preston D. Ridde! Superintendent Cape Lookout National Seashore P.O. Box 690 Beaufort, North Carolina 28516

Dear Mack:

Thank you for your letter of June 14th and also for the copy of Environmental Assessment for Wilderness Suitability, Study and Proposal governing the Cape Lookout National Seashore and more specifically - Shackleford Banks.

I would strongly suspect that the third party interests on Shackleford Banks may raise some issues as you so well stated in your letter. However, I feel very strongly that, if we are to maintain the original intent of Congress in establishing Cape Lookout National Seashore and certainly given the circumstances which presently surround the Shackleford Banks, the third party interests must be resolved in accordance with existing law and also in proposed legislation.

Once again, may I thank you for the many courtesies you extend to my office and be assured that it is always a pleasure for me to be of service to you, your able staff, and the National Park Service.

With warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

WALTER B. JONES
Member of Congress

Walter Jones

WBJ:Lbo



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET ATLANTA GEORGIA 30365

IN 31 1984

4PM-EA/CJD

G.J. Gogue, Acting Regional Director Southeast Region, National Park Service 75 Spring Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Gogue:

We have reviewed the Environmental Assessment for <u>Wilderness</u> Suitability Study and Proposal, Cape Lookout National Seashore, Carteret County, North Carolina.

Generally, we have no objections to the proposal of designating Shackleford Banks a wilderness area, which is consistent with the General Management Plan outlined in the 1982 Final Environmental Impact Statement.

If we may be of further assistance, please contact Ms. Clara J. DeLay at FTS 257-7901.

Sincerely yours,

Sheppard N. Moore, Chief Environmental Review Section

Environmental Assessment Branch



1920 م بخصہ - JUL 25 1984

Regional Director Southeast Region National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior 75 Spring Street, SW. Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Dear Sir:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Environmental Assessment (EA) for Wilderness Suitability, Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina. Our brief comments follow:

Even though the EA tiers to analyses disclosed in the 1982 FEIS on the General Management Plan/Wilderness Study/Development Concept Plan, we question whether only two alternatives in the EA meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1501.2(c), the CEO NEPA regulation. It would seem another reasonable alternative would be recommended to Congress that all public lands within the Shackleford Banks area be immediately designated wilderness. The EA does not make clear why this would not be a reasonable alternative since it does not disclose the nature or patterns of private landownership.

Display of private land information would tend to strengthen the preferred alternative (proposed action) by eliminating conjecture that existing private landownership patterns preclude management wilderness at this time.

Sincerely,

R. MAX PETERSON

.... bulit





U.S. Department of Transportation

Office of the Secretary of Transportation

400 Seventh St. S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590

July 17, 1984

Mr. G. Jay Gogue Acting Regional Director Southeast Region National Park Service 75 Spring Street, S.W. Atlanta, GA 30303

Dear Mr. Gogue:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the environmental assessment for a proposed wilderness designation at Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina. We have referred the assessment to the U.S. Coast Guard for review.

Sincerely,

Eugene L. Lehr, Chief Environmental Division

Office of Economics

NORTH CAROLINA TURAL DURCES

Raieign North Carolina 27611

District Architector dimitation (Architector)

DEFAILTIMENT

August 9, 1984

Mr. Preston Riddel, Superintendent U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Cape Lookout National Seashore P. O. Box 690 28516 Beaufort, N.C.

Re: Designation of Shackelford Banks for inclusion in National Wilderness Preservation System, Carteret County, ER 85-7069 CH 85-E-0000-0016

Dear Mr. Riddel:

Thank you for your letter of June 29, 1984 concerning the above project.

Admin. Office XI Chief Pa On

-Ju- File

We have conducted a review of the project and are aware of no properties of architectural, historic, or archaeological significance which would be affected by the project. Therefore we have no comment on the project as currently proposed.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800, and to Executive Orde: 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Ms. Renee Cledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: G. Jay Gogue, Acting Regional Director NPS, Atlanta



Sara W. Hodgkins.

Secretory James B. Hunt Jr.

Governor

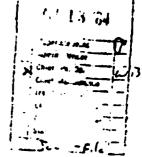


North Carolina Department of Natural Resources & Community Development

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor

James A Summers, Secretary

August 3, 1984



Mr. Preston D. Riddel, Superintendent National Park Service Cape Lookout National Seashore P.O. Box 690 Beaufort, North Carolina 28516

Dear Mr. Riddel:

The State of North Carolina has reviewed the proposal, and environmental assessment, by the National Park Service that Shackelford Banks, Cape Lookout National Seashore, be designated by Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This proposal was included in the Cape Lookout General Management Plan which was reviewed by the state in 1983.

We agree with the statement in the environmental assessment (page 22) that the proposed designation is consistent with the North Carolina Coastal Management Program.

Again, we would like to thank you for your efforts in coordinating the development and implementation of the management plan for this important park. Should you have any questions regarding our position, please contact Mr. Daniel Small, Office of Coastal Management, at (919) 733-2293.

Sincerely,

Jemes L. Summers

James A. Summers

JAS:ap:318

cc: Division of Parks and Recreation

P.O. Box 27687. Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687. Telephone 919 733-4964.

An Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer.

North Carolina Department of Administration 116 West Jones Street Roleigh 27611

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor Jane Smith Patterson, Secretary

August 10, 1984

Superintendent U.S. Dept. of the Interior National Seashore P.O. Box 690 Eeaufort, North Carolina 28516

Margaret C. Riddle Coordinator Office of Policyand Planning (919) 733 المالية المالية (919) 排 17 '84

Dear Superintendent:

RE: SCH File #85-E-0000-0016; Wilderness Suitability Study and Proposal for Cape Lookout National Seashore, NC

The State Clearinghouse has received and reviewed the above referenced project. As a result of this review, the State Clearinghouse has received the attached comments from the North Carolina Department of Human Resources and Community Development.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above referenced document.

Sincerely,

Thruso 10a Chrys Baggett (Mrs.) Clearinghouse Director

CB/jcp

cc: Region "P"

Attachment

· We do not have data on the contribution of the Shackleford Banks/ Core Banks marshes to mosquito problems in Morehead City, Beaufort and surrounding communities. However, we hope that designation of Shackleford Banks will not prevent monitoring and control of the mosquitoes.

We question whether the federal government accepts responsibility for mosquito control on these lands. They should be sware that mosquitons produced on these lands could cause financial burdens on control programs in communities several miles away.

For additional information concerning mosquito control programs the applicant should contact Nolan Newton, Acting Branch Head, Vector Control Branch, Environmental Health Section, Division of Health Services, P. O. Box 2091, Raleigh, NC 27602, (919) 733-6407.

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FM2U8 10/19/84

NCRTH CAROLINA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE DEPARTMENT OF ACMINISTRATION 116 WEST JONES STREET RALEIGH NORTH CAROLINA 27611

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW COMMENTS

MAILED TO

FRCM

US DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, NAT'L PK SERV ROBERT M BAKER 75 SPRING STREET, S.W. ATLANTA. GA. 30303

MRS. CHRYS BAGGETT DIRECTOR N C STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

WILDERNESS SUITABILITY STUDY AND PROPOSAL CAPE LCCKGUT NATIONAL SEA-

SAT NO 85507000242 PROGRAM TITLE - ACDENCUM TO ENV. ASSESSMENT

THE ARCVE PROJECT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE NORTH CAROLINA

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS. AS A RESULT OF THE REVIEW THE FOLLOWING

IS SUBMITTED: (x) NO COMMENTS WERE RECEIVED

1) COMMENTS ATTACHED

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS. PLEASE CALL THIS CFFICE (919) 733-4131.

C.C. PEGION R

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS D-22